

4182 members. Fifteen revivals and 347 hopeful conversions were reported.

Owing to the pecuniary pressure in the country, and other providences which indicated the importance of concentrating our efforts mainly upon the slave States and their borders, the Association resolved virtually to withdraw from the Northwest, except in the borders of slavery. In doing so, they recognized the blessing of God in the success granted to our missionaries there, especially in bringing that region up to its present stand, in anti-slavery and other Christian reforms.

Some revivals have taken place this year, mainly in connection with the labors of our evangelists in Kansas and Southern Iowa. This is the more noteworthy, occurring as they did in the midst of the excitement of war in their borders, and the deaths of many of the soldiers from those States. Upon the borders near the slave States, our missionaries have been successful in sowing the seeds of pure Christianity and freedom.

Religious, anti-slavery, and other good books, tracts and papers, have been circulated, and much time spent in lecturing, preaching, distributing tracts among the soldiers, and administering to their spiritual good. Those labors have been approved and encouraged by the officers. Our missionary work in Indiana, has rendered much service to the soldiers in the hospital there, and our Colporteur in Northwestern Virginia has disposed of many publications on the six and manifold evils of slavery.

A favorable change is taking place in Missouri, and two of our missionaries, nearly exiled from the State last year, are now preaching in several places there. One of them has taken a family back to the State, to pursue his work as an anti-slavery Christian minister.

Rev. Wm. Mobley is laboring in Jackson, La., and Rev. J. B. Nichols, in Kentucky, with encouraging success. Such is the progress of the return of the missionaries who were expelled from their fields of labor, and the re-establishment of their schools, that Rev. Mr. Rogers, and Rev. Mr. Candee, have already left, or are about leaving Ohio, to renew their labors in Kentucky.

The slaveholders' rebellion, overruled by God, is making all things new, in our land. Wonderful is the providence of Him "who only doeth wondrous things." He doeth the machine of the wicked, and is opening the house of bondage as a missionary field for the instruction, in letters and the word of God, of four millions who are now coming into the possession of freedom.

The burning of Hampton, Va., by the rebels, was the opening of a highway for the slaves, who found protection at Fortress Monroe, under Gen. Butler and Gen. Wool. In September last, the Association commenced its work there, under the care of Rev. L. C. Lockwood. His published reports have awakened a great interest in the work. There have been at the Fortress and near Hampton, for the last nine months, from 5000 to 2000 persons, styled by Gen. Butler, "contrabands." Divine service has been held with them three times each Sabbath, and Sabbath Schools have been given by soldiers and other friends. The services have been deeply interesting, and many of the people seem to be taught of the Lord. Their prayers, exhortations, and praise might put to blush the formality of worldly professors.

That departed saint, Mrs. Mary Peake, colored teacher of the first school established there, by her gentleness, intelligence, and her loving and sweet savor with many who profited by her instructions, and all who knew her. Owing to the large army in the vicinity, there has been some want of building materials, and the work of another minister and additional teaching, but we trust this difficulty will now be removed. The visits of the Secretaries there, have given them an increased interest in the work. The appointment by Government of C. B. Wilder, Esq., of this City, as a member of our Executive Committee, as Superintendent of the colored people there, has been of great advantage to them, and relieved the work of some of our officers who have sought the true interests of the people, but whose official duties were too arduous to allow of their giving all that attention which they were desirous to give to his duties. Mr. Wilder instructs them in religion and letters, cooperating with others in evening schools and meetings.

Much has been accomplished through the labors of W. L. Coan, Esq., of this city, agent of the Association. He has visited many places in New England, in connection with Mr. William Davis from Fortress Monroe, who has received more than 200 barrels of clothing which have been forwarded for the people of Fortress Monroe and Fort Royal. The system recently adopted by General Wool of paying them individually for their labor is working well. An allotment of small portions of land to them is now being made, which they are cultivating.

The repairing of the Old Court House at Hampton, for missionaries and teachers and for church and school purposes, is nearly completed. Small tenements are being erected by some of the people. From the improvement making by the children and adults, and the good order of the people, we may, with the blessing of God look to a brighter future for them.

We have supplied several ministers and teachers at Fort Royal with clerical books, and with clothing for the needy people; and have there one lay missionary and colporteur; who has charge of the African church building, and with the aid of ministers and teachers, holding three services and a Sabbath school on the Sabbath, and a prayer and other meetings during the week.

Our work there is, we hope, preparatory to an extensive one in that place.

Rev. D. B. Nichols is under appointment as a missionary in the District of Columbia, where a missionary field of much importance is being opened. More missionaries and teachers are under appointment for Fortress Monroe and the vicinity, and a call for others is made from Williamsburg, Norfolk has been visited, but the way is not yet open there.

Our missionary evangelist in Kansas, Rev. J. W. Fox, reports labors performed by himself and others with much encouragement, among the thousands of freed men and women.

In view of passing events, we are encouraged to labor, pray, and give for this cause, and that the judgments of God are upon the oppressor, and that the cry of the oppressed is heard by Him who is mighty to save, and has come forth for their deliverance.

Rev. John White, of Africa, was the first speaker. He had been laboring in that country in connection with the Meadi Mission. In 1860 he took with him a printing press, and was the first to print the sacred page. The joy of the people was unbounded when they learned that they were to have the word of God. There was also a great desire to see the Bible. Some very interesting facts were given.

Mr. William Thornton, a colored man from Virginia, said that while efforts had been made to spread the gospel, the only Bible he had seen in Virginia, had been denied the Bible. He thought the cups of slavery were bitter, but they were sometimes sweetened by the grace of God. Some said that the colored people were not ready to receive the word of God, but he said that he knew some colored children that could answer questions promptly, in mathematics.

Another colored man from Virginia, Mr. William Davis, who had, as he said, never been a slave, addressed the audience. He gave an interesting account of his conversion, and said that he found Christ while in slavery.

Various facts were given relating to the barbarous system of slavery, and he said that he had been obliged to stand and see his own people whipped, until the blood ran down her back to the ground. He had five children, and two of them were young men who had been dragged from his sight into slavery, without even having the privilege of saying, farewell. He called upon the people to deliver the black man, and then God would bless the nation. He was not surprised to hear that Gen. Banks had been defeated. Let justice be done to the slaves, and the war would go on well.

Rev. Prof. Lindsay, of New York, said he had visited Fort Royal, and had made friends familiar with the state of things there. He gave an interesting account of what he saw there, and of the condition of the blacks, and spoke of the necessity of teaching them to read. He saw Rev. Dr. Peck in his missionary work among the blacks.

The singing of a hymn and the benediction closed the exercises.

Gen. McClellan's Sister and Nephew.—A Mobile letter states that a few days since, Mrs. English, sister of Gen. McClellan, the Yankee Commander-in-Chief, was in this city, and of course attracted much attention. Her husband is a wealthy planter, and lives just above this, on the Alabama River. Young English, the General's nephew, has gone up to Gen. McClellan's headquarters. He seems to desire nothing so much as to meet in hostile combat his distinguished kinsman.—N. O. Delta, May 16.

The Principia.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1862.

LETTERS on business for the Principia should be addressed to J. W. ALLEN, the Publisher, No. 104 William Street.

LETTERS for the Editor, whether for his consideration, or for the public, should be addressed to WILLIAM GOODELL, No. 104 William Street.

Orders for books or pamphlets may be addressed to either of the above.

In all cases, the business matter should be on a separate paper, separate from suggestions or communications for the Editor. The business papers must be kept on the Publisher's file, by themselves. For the same reason, what is designed for the Publisher should be on one slip of paper, and matter designed for the Editor's attention or use should be on another, though all matter should be addressed to the same person.

Letters for M. B. WILLIAMS, should be directed to the Office of the Principia. At the same place.

REMOVAL.

The Office of the Principia is removed to No. 104 William Street, near the South East corner of William and John Streets.

All letters for the Publisher or Editor, or others in the office or to their care, should be directed as above, to prevent delay, or mis-carrying.

THE NEW DEVELOPMENT.

AND WHAT IS TO BE LEARNED BY IT.

A few days ago, it might have been thought that no new developments of slavery and of pro-slavery sentiment, or were needed, for the enlightenment and guidance of the nation. But the measures of Gov. Stanley in North Carolina, and the utterances drawn forth by them, have opened upon the public eye fresh lessons of instruction, in regard to slavery itself, the relation sustained to it by the Government, and the policy of conservatives, and half-and-half politicians.

With the approbation of the Federal Administration, as is well known, the instruction of freedmen, commonly called "Contrabands," had been commenced and is still continued in South Carolina. The same operation had been extended into North Carolina. A law of Congress, enacted some time ago, strictly forbids the return of fugitives from slavery, from our lines, to their masters. And one of the declared objects of our military occupation of rebel States is the protection of loyal citizens, or at least of those of them whose skins and hair do not betray African descent.

Gov. STANLEY was appointed by the President, Military Governor of North Carolina, and here, as it now appears, were his instructions:

NORTH CAROLINA—GOVERNOR STANLEY'S.

The following were the instructions furnished to Governor Stanley by the War Department:

"WAR DEPARTMENT.

"WASHINGTON, D. C. May 2.

"Sir: The Commission you have received, expresses on its face the nature and extent of the duties and powers devolved on you, by the appointment of Military Governor of North Carolina. Instructions have been given to Major General Grant, and to the other officers of your duty and the exercise of your authority. He has also been instructed to detail an adequate military force for the special purpose of a Governor's Guard, and to protect the person of the Governor, and to provide for the maintenance of peace and security to the loyal inhabitants of that State, until they shall be able to establish a civil government. Upon your wisdom and energy of action, much will depend in accomplishing that result. It is not deemed necessary to give any specific instructions, but rather to confide in your sound discretion to adopt such measures as circumstances may demand. You may rely upon the perfect confidence and full support of this Department in the performance of your duties.

"With respect, I am your obedient servant,

"E. M. STANTON,

"Secretary of War.

"Hon. Edward Stanley, Military Governor of North Carolina.

The reader, who has learned the course pursued by Governor STANLEY, ostensibly under these instructions, referring to them, not simply as a means of describing the measures he has taken, will naturally be led to inquire what are these instructions that required or even authorized Gov. STANLEY to stop the teaching of the colored people; to return freedmen in the employ of the Federal Government, to the employ of their native white loyal citizens, in the employ of the Federal Government, for the crime of having remonstrated against the measures before mentioned?

The answer to these questions will require a more thorough knowledge of the nature, essence, ingredients, and essential conditions of slavery, and of its tolerated existence, than most of our northern citizens have yet attained. It is in vain that we point them to the Slave Codes of the States wherein slavery is tolerated, forbidding the education of colored persons, prohibiting the free speech of white citizens against the system, and requiring the return of fugitives from slavery to their masters. They will still insist that there is only the absence of slavery, and its extravagant claims, and not a vital part of the very thing itself, as every persistent slaveholder claims them to be.

The answer also requires a better understanding than is usually attained, of the significance and extent of the common concession that States have a constitutional right to maintain and protect slavery, that the Federal Government has no right to interfere with it—that the present administration is morally and politically bound to fulfill its pledge of non-interference, that the Constitution requires this, or that, and the idea of setting up any "claim of a right of the Union," as the only means of pacification, reconstruction, and the union, after the military suppression of the rebellion shall have been successfully accomplished, as it is now expected to be, before long.

Let it be conceded to Gov. STANLEY that the notions commonly prevalent, on these topics, not only among Democrats, but, to a great extent, among Republicans, are correct, and it would not be very difficult, we think, for the Governor and his friends and apologists, to make for him a very plausible defense.

See how the New York Herald of June 6, argues the case for him:

"By his proclamation at the beginning of hostilities, nearly fourteen months ago, Mr. Lincoln announced that the object of the war was to restore the rebellious States to their allegiance, and not to meddle with their local government or institutions. He said it was 'to maintain the honor of the Union, and the perpetuity of popular government.' The tendency of the abolition policy is to overthrow both. The President said the immediate duty of the Government was to 'repossess the forts, places, and property which have been seized from the Union, and to every event, the utmost care would be observed to avoid any destruction of life or interference with property of any description of peaceful citizens of any part of the country.' The object of the abolitionists and of their propagandists is the very reverse of this. Again, Mr. Lincoln, in his message to Congress on the 6th of March last, announced that the question of emancipation rested with the Southern States themselves, and not with the general government, and he repudiated the idea of setting up any 'claim of a right of federal authority to interfere with slavery within State limits,' and declared that he referred the 'absolute control of the subject in each case, to the State and the people immediately interested.' No language could be more explicit than this, and both Houses of Congress, by large majorities, adopted a resolution embodying the sentiments of the President. His rebuke of Generals

Fremont and Hunter on this subject, is matter of history.

"It is to contravene and overthrow this constitutional policy that the abolition conspirators have banded together in the case of the two Carolinas. Their instruments are anti-slavery teachers sent among the negro population under the auspices of Secretary Chase. There can be no doubt that it was by his direction Pearce proceeded on his mission of mischief to South Carolina; and from all that we can learn, it is equally certain that Colyer, under the same influence, embarked in the work of tampering with the slaves of North Carolina. Better for Mr. Chase to attend to his department, which is financial and commercial, and not political, instead of lending himself to the intrigues of the abolition desperadoes to subvert the policy of the President, overthrow the constitution, and inaugurate a reign of anarchy."

The Herald might have gone further. It might have quoted Republican speeches and editorials in abundance, to the same point, not excepting the New York Tribune. And the argument, from such premises, would not be easily met by them.

One of the great lessons to be learned, from this new development is, that this Government can take no middle ground between either abolishing slavery in the States, or protecting it there. That protection will be found to require all that Gov. STANLEY has done, and much more; even all that the slave States have ever done, or attempted to do, against Christianity and against liberty. If slavery be constitutional, then the means necessary for its protection must be constitutional, and the means necessary for its suppression must be unconstitutional. Common sense and common justice, if the system is to be tolerated at all, Slavery is either innocent or criminal. If innocent, it must be protected; if criminal, suppressed.

So, also in respect to "State Rights." If North Carolina has a right to maintain slavery, it has a right to the protection sought for it, by Gov. Stanley. Now that the State is under control of the Federal Government, its Governor must either do, virtually, what Gen. Hunter did, or what Gov. Stanley has done; or else leave the question unsettled and the country in confusion, suspense, and uncertainty, till some future decision. How it would be finally decided, and what purpose, may be guessed at, from an editorial in the N. Y. Times, of June 6, which thus muddles the matter:

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"Nor is Gov. STANLEY in office to execute the laws of North Carolina, as they now exist. Those laws were enacted by a legislative assembly, which the National Government cannot recognize, for if it did, it would have no right to supersede it. If the past legislation of the State is valid and binding upon the people, the Government has no right to supersede it. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

"The National Government is not bound thus to become the active agent in executing the worst and most barbarous edicts of slavery. It cannot do so without giving slavery a position of power and supremacy it has never yet held in our Government, and which, we trust, it is not to gain by the rebellion. It is one thing to leave South Carolina and Georgia to their own devices, and another to undertake the positive maintenance of its still upholding the Government against its worst atrocities. If the General Government assumes such duties, it will speedily be held responsible for slavery itself, and compelled to act at the world's ear, for permitting its existence."

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—POWER OF THE PRESIDENT.

THE HOUSE.—The House, we notice, has adopted a Resolution, that the Senate concurring, Congress shall adjourn on the 16th.—In the Senate, we are glad to see, the wisdom of this measure is questioned.—Is it a time, now, for Congress to leave all the weighty and solemn responsibilities of the Government, all the momentous interests of the country, in the hands of the President and Cabinet alone? We have no disposition to call upon the power and duty of the President to call on all the people, irrespective of color and condition, to rally for the defense of the Government, against the rebellion, promising them the nation, all protection, in return, for their loyalty and allegiance. If we felt assured that the adjournment of Congress would facilitate such a movement, on the part of the Executive, we confess we should be reconciled to the adjournment. But as the President seems inclined to interpose in the opposite direction, we think it a fitting occasion for Congress to remember that the war power does not reside exclusively with the President, since the Constitution expressly confers on "Congress"—not on the President—the power to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions."

Clothed with these high powers, it is pre-eminently incumbent upon Congress to see to it that the maintenance of the Government, the preservation of the Union, as well as the righteousness and wisdom of Executive interference with freedom and in favor of slavery, even to the extent of re-enslaving a million of the subjects of the Government, after their having been once liberated by the war power, if indeed the army possesses any such power. We are glad to see that Mr. SUMNER has made a movement in the direction of such an inquiry, and hope it will be made.

We may be criticised as being one-sided, in respect to the exercise of this war power. Perhaps we are. We do decidedly invite its exercise for the administration of justice, and the rescue of the country, but as decidedly do we protest against its exercise in favor of injustice and the rebellion. We are not so impartial as to infer the authority to sanction and to commit crime, from the authority to suppress and punish it.

STUBBORN FACTS AND UNAVOIDABLE CONCLUSIONS.

Every blow struck against slavery is felt, at the South, to be a blow against the rebellion. And every blow struck against the rebellion, is felt, at the South, to be a blow struck against slavery.

Every Northern utterance in favor of slavery, in palliation of it, or in favor of Federal non-interference with it, is understood, at the South, to be an utterance in the interest of the Rebellion, in virtual justification of it, and against the effort making for its suppression.

Every Northern utterance, against slavery, in condemnation of it, or in favor of the national suppression of it, is understood, at the South, as an utterance against the Rebellion, and in favor of the effort for its uncompromising suppression.

These facts, being undeniable, lay a foundation for conclusions equally indisputable.

The best friends of the country, the most available allies of the country, the most available supporters of the Government and of the Union, against Rebellion and Secession.

The worst enemies of the country, the most available allies of the traitors, are those who cry out against abolition and abolitionists, who oppose all action against slavery, and clamor for a reconstruction of the Union, on a pro-slavery basis; a thing manifestly impossible on any other condition than the subjection of the whole country to the oligarchy of slaveholders—the very proposal of which amounts to a renewed declaration of war.

HON. OWEN LOVEJOY will deliver a Lecture here, on the EMANCIPATION LEAGUE, this (Thursday) Evening.

IS IT SO? The rumor is believed, by some, that Gen. BURDECK and the flower of his army are at Richmond. We think it improbable. But the delay or hesitancy of Gen. McCLELLAN to attack Richmond, is calculated to favor the impression that he believes it.

THE GOVERNMENT AND GOV. STANLEY.—WHICH GOVERNORS? Notwithstanding the confident statement of Dr. TYNG, and others (who had seen the President and Secretary Stanton), that Gov. Stanley's order had been promptly revoked, yet, day after day, contrary statements from Washington Correspondents of the Daily Press, have been published, here. The President, it has been said, hesitates, and is deliberating, surrounded by hereditarily State men and slavery politicians of the Crittenden and Vallandigham school. The last account, up to Tuesday morning, is the following, from "the Regular Correspondent" of the New York Evening Post:

WASHINGTON, June 8, 1862.

The Stanley matter has been arranged. No formal order has been sent to him, but he has been apprised of the views of the Administration, and expected to permit the schools of Mr. Colyer to be re-opened.

Is this all? How is it about the return of fugitives from slavery, in flat violation of the laws of Congress? And how about the banishment of loyal native citizens of North Carolina, for the crime of being anti-slavery? Mr. H. H. Helper, for instance? And why have we no prompt official proclamation from the President, as in the cases of Gen. FREMONT and Gen. HENRY? Why could not freedom be, at least, put upon an equal footing with slavery, by the President? Let no one marvel. An even balance between the two is impossible. So long as slavery is tolerated, the Government is bound to maintain it. That is its duty. The President cannot help that!

If Sumner or Lovejoy were President, instead of Lincoln, it would be all the same, unless emancipation were proclaimed. A man might as well take a dose of opium, and resolve and promise that he will not vomit, as to tolerate the existing state of slavery, and resolve and promise that he will not be controlled by it. The Almighty never created a man that could keep such a promise. It involves a contradiction, not in terms, merely, but in the nature of things.

For the Principia.

THE PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT AS AN ACT OF ENSLAVEMENT—AN USURPATION OF POWER.

RY.

ence. The great question with him, was not what was "expedient" or "popular," but what was right. Hence he was a standing rebuke to many. In the church of which he was a member. In grappling with wrong he was firm, yet modest and unassuming in his manner, seeming to act solely from a sense of duty. His words were few, well chosen, and exactly to the point. As he drew near the grave, his prospects for a blessed immortality, became brighter. He was resigned to his Father's will, having committed all into His hands. His love for earth grew less, and he was willing to depart and be with Christ, which was a far better thing.

He felt a deep interest in the welfare of others. His exhortations to those who approached his bedside, and his prayers, were truly touching. To his friends his loss is great, but what is their loss is his eternal gain.

"Brother, thou art gone to rest; We will not weep for thee; For thou art now, where off on earth Thy spirit longed to be."

Brother, thou art gone to rest, This is an earthly tomb, But Jesus summoned thee away, Thy Saviour called thee home.

Brother, thou art gone to rest, Thy toils and cares are o'er, And sorrow, pain, and suffering, now Shall no more distress thee more.

Brother, thou art gone to rest, Thy sins are all forgiven, And saints above have welcomed thee To share the joys of Heaven.

Brother, thou art gone to rest, And this shall be our prayer, That when we reach our journey's end, Thy glory we may share.

J. R. W.
MARTINSDALE, OHIO.
May 20th, 1892.

Family Miscellany.

From the Liberator.

THE LADY MAJOR.

"Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has made Mrs. Reynolds a Major in the State militia, as a recognition of her courage and services in taking care of the wounded at the battle of Shiloh, where she was present on the field, throughout the fight."

Who, with firm step and flashing eye,
Passes unheeded, through the cannon's roar,
And think and fast, and fast, and fast,
And the red earth is soaked with gore,
Gurgling from hearts that beat no more,
The soldier's wife, our beautiful Belle.

The battle rages, fierce and high,
And a cloud of dust and fery smoke
Hangs o'er the place where the wounded lie,
With gurgling wounds, waiting to die;
But she turns not aside from the cable's stroke,
She does not quit, she does not fly—
The soldier's wife, our beautiful Belle.

We have won the day! who rides in the van,
With dewy lip and shining hair,
While from the heart of each stalwart man,
There comes a deep but voiceless prayer,
As his eye fondly turns to the lady fair,
God bless our Major, beautiful Belle.

A. F. D. R.

THE GIRL WITH A CALICO DRESS.

A fit for your upper ten—
With their velvet, satin, and lace,
Their diamonds and rubies and pearls;
Their milliner figures and faces;
They may shine at a party or ball,
Or embellish a woman's dress;
But give me in place of them all,
My girl with the calico dress.

She is as plump as a partridge, and fair
As the rose in its earliest bloom;
Her teeth will with ivory compare,
And her breath with the clover perfume.
Her step is as free and as light,
As the fawn's when she hunters hand press,
And her eyes are as soft and as bright—
My girl with the calico dress.

She is cheerful, warm hearted and true,
And kind to her father and mother;
She studies how much to do,
For her sweet little sister and brother.
If you want a companion for life,
To comfort and bless,
She is just the right sort for a wife,
My girl with the calico dress.

LITTLE BY LITTLE.

One step, and then another,
And the longest walk is ended,
One step, and then another,
And the longest road is mended;
One step, and then another,
And the highest wall is reached;
One step, and then another,
And the deepest snow is laid.

So the little cow-herd,
By their slow but constant motion,
Have built those pretty islands;
In the distant, dark blue ocean;
And the noblest of kings,
Man's wisdom hand conceived,
By repeated efforts
Have been patiently achieved.

Then do not look disheartened
O'er the work you have to do,
And say that such a mighty task
You never can get through;
But just endeavor day by day
Another point to gain,
And soon the mountain which you feared
Will prove to be a plain.

"Rome was not built in a day,"
The ancient proverb tells us;
And Nature, by her trees and flowers,
The same sweet sermon preaches.
Think not of far-off duties,
But of duties which are near;
And having once begun to work,
Resolve to persevere.

THE DAISY.

Not words on words in phalanx deep,
Need we to prove a God is near—
The answer from within sleep,
Told His hand in lines as clear.

For who but He who arched the skies,
And poured the day-drops living flood,
Who'd roses like in all his cries,
Could raise the daisy's purple bud?

Mould its green cup, its very stem,
Its fringed border nicely spun,
And out the gold enlivened gem,
That, set in silver, gleams within?

And fling it unrestrained and free,
O'er hill and dale and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks may see
In every step the stamp of God.

[The following admirable sketch, which we clip from the Vermont Journal, meets a social requirement. We hope it will have a salutary effect upon the class of people, old and young, of either sex, who are addicted to torturing every act or word of another into something unworthy and disgraceful.]

If people were more pure-minded themselves, perhaps they would see less of evil in the actions of others. Read, it one and all, and we pledge our word, you will be repaid!

If this should meet the eye "x. y. z." and she should happen to be in a benevolent mood, will she favor *Principia* with something from her pen?

WIDOWER'S CHILDREN.

"It is easy enough to see what Kate Lee is driving at," exclaimed Miss Brown, one morning, at the breakfast table, "but I would not be quite so bold about it; I do hope Dr. Moreland will have too much good sense to be caught in that trap."

"Why what do you mean, Aunt Ann?" asked Lucy, looking up in surprise.

"Mean? why, didn't you see how she pouted that Moreland child last night, holding her in

her lap, showing her pictures, and explaining puzzles; it was ridiculous. Before I would have shown any picture to a man, much less a child, I would have shown it to Kate Lee. But she flushed as she replied, 'Kate Lee does not do such a thing as that? Never! She would sooner put her head into the fire. She loves children, and always tries to entertain them; it's a shame to put such a construction on her; she is a perfect little innocent; decidedly verdant, in fact.'"

"Ah, my little sister," chimed in Frank, "you are a dear good sister as ever was, but you don't know everything. I suppose you will be playing off these little tricks shortly, but now you are a perfect little innocent; decidedly verdant, in fact."

His sneering tone irritated Lucy almost beyond endurance. She didn't so much care about Aunt Ann; she was an old maid, and given to looking on the night-side of human nature, but Frank was a favorite brother, some years older than she, to whom she had always looked up with pride and joy.

"Do you mean to assert, and say in a very dignified tone, 'that Kate Lee did nothing improper, in being civil to a little girl?'"

"I think she knew the young and handsome papa was looking on, all the time, and that nothing would be so likely to win his heart as affection for his child. Now don't give yourself airs, Lu; the truth is, the doctor is a famous match, and I guess Kate wouldn't object to console him; there aren't many girls who would."

A widower who has a clear ten-thousand a year, and is a man of fine taste and elegant manners, doesn't grow on every bush, and Kate Lee, such a simper as you, she's not to be seen in New York society three years for nothing."

Poor Lucy, she could hardly keep from crying; at that moment she hated men cordially; all men, even Frank, whom she had always thought so noble. How little she knew about women, how low and vulgar her conceptions of them were, and all other men's!

"Yes, you men are all so vain!" she exclaimed, in an excited tone. "There isn't a man living, but thinks he can marry any woman; that all he has to do is just to walk the rounds of his feminine acquaintances, surveying them in a lordly manner, and at last condescend, to bestow a trifling morsel of his affections on some poor creature who shall be forever after grateful for the favor. There's nothing does a man so much good as to be refused; I don't think any man is decent till he has been rejected once or twice, and had the conceit taken out of him a little."

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

to see how gentlemen will crowd round a forward, superficial, heartless girl, and take her for the type of the sex, while they utterly ignore the presence of her virtuous sister. But they are often punished bitterly enough for it, so we must be too severe upon their lack of discrimination."

"It is provoking to see women bringing such accusations against their own sex, said Lucy. I was so angry with Aunt Ann, I could have shaken her."

"I doubt if that would have helped the matter," said Kate, laughing, "but I, too, always feel indignant when I hear a woman retelling such gossip. If we attribute these miserable motives to one another, how can we expect the other sex to be more just?"

A gentleman once said to me, 'You women are perpetually doing us wrong,' he said solemnly; 'and we are shocked to hear you say such things of one another as you do.' And I dare say this is often the case, for there are a great many Aunt Ann's both among single and married women, who put uncharitable constructions on every little innocent freedom. The woman who wishes to see her sex elevated, ought to frown upon every such insinuation, and not to be circulating it. No longer ago than yesterday, I heard a lady complaining of the injustice shown to us by calling us husband-hunters, and artful, and all that kind of thing; she grew really eloquent on the topic, and yet before I came away, she said with the most amusing inconsistency, 'It is strange the L's court these young students; they are forever inviting them to the house; it's evident that they don't mean to lose any opportunity of showing off their daughters to advantage.' And when Aunt Sarah, who you know, doesn't grow on every bush, and Kate Lee, such a simper as you, she's not to be seen in New York society three years for nothing."

Poor Lucy, she could hardly keep from crying; at that moment she hated men cordially; all men, even Frank, whom she had always thought so noble. How little she knew about women, how low and vulgar her conceptions of them were, and all other men's!

"Yes, you men are all so vain!" she exclaimed, in an excited tone. "There isn't a man living, but thinks he can marry any woman; that all he has to do is just to walk the rounds of his feminine acquaintances, surveying them in a lordly manner, and at last condescend, to bestow a trifling morsel of his affections on some poor creature who shall be forever after grateful for the favor. There's nothing does a man so much good as to be refused; I don't think any man is decent till he has been rejected once or twice, and had the conceit taken out of him a little."

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left the room with a saucy smile on his face, which said plainer than words, 'You little simper, how green you are?'"

Lucy went to her room, in an indelible tumult of feelings; perhaps the strongest of them was a furious desire that Kate should refuse Dr. Moreland, and show the world she was no uneducated creature, and knew how to vindicate her sex. And when she thought of Kate, how pure minded and noble she was, how shrinkingly delicate, and how utterly incapable of doing what had been attributed to her, indignant tears ran down her cheeks. There were few trials harder to bear than finding that a friend whom we love dearly is making a mistake, and misunderstanding and misapprehending us. Lucy was but eighteen, and knew little of the world, and that we cannot convince them of their injustice. Especially is this painful to the young; as we grow older, we learn to wait more patiently, believing that sooner or later our friends will understand each other; if not in this life, in that other, where all injustice and misapprehensions shall for ever be cleared up.

"Well, I'm afraid that mode of grace won't be tried on the doctor; a handsome man with a large fortune, and a good deal of money, and Frank left